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FIFTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

ON

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS BY THE
CHAIRMAN, U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

ON

SEPTEMBER 29, 1978

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1978.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The United States International Trade Commission is pleased to submit to the Congress its 15th quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, as required by section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974. The report is being submitted simultaneously to the East-West Foreign Trade Board.

It is believed that this report will be of particular interest to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH O. PARKER, *Chairman.*

Enclosure.

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FIFTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT ON TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Introduction

This report by the U.S. International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), to provide data on the effect (if any) of such imports on U.S. production and employment, and to publish a summary report of the data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board. This report covers information through the second quarter of 1978.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China (China), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. At a later date, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and Democratic Kampuchea may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. Most of the countries have not been accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States during the last 25 years. At the present time, only Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Hungary receive MFN treatment from the United States.

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate-of-duty column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in rate-of-duty column 2; for the most part these rates are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was made effective by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President as soon as practicable to take such action as was necessary to deny the benefit of trade agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. An examination of the individual items or rate provisions of the TSUS reveals that the rate discrimination involved varies considerably from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free of duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important, therefore, to look at the particular rate treatment in the TSUS when interest is to be focused on the actual or potential trade in specific imports.

This report examines the volume of U.S. imports and exports with each of the nonmarket economy countries and the commodity composition of that trade, as well as the balance of U.S. trade with these countries. Detailed data are included on the most important U.S.

imports and exports in trade with each of the nonmarket economy countries. One objective of the analysis of detailed U.S. import data is to identify items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and to assess the economic impact, if any, of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

This report contains analyses of two products—tungsten ore from China and motor vehicle equipment from Hungary—that have been imported in increasing amounts from the nonmarket economy countries. The analyses focus on the causes of the increases in imports and the probable effects of these increases on domestic output.

Second Quarter Developments in Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries

Total trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries increased nearly 30 percent to a record $2.1 billion in the second quarter of 1978 (table 1). Greatly increased exports were the major factor contributing to the increased trade, as imports increased only marginally from $544 million to $550 million. The value of U.S. exports to the NME's was over $1.5 billion, or almost double the quarterly average value of $768 million during 1977. Over 60 percent of the value of exports to the NME's during the second quarter consisted of wheat, corn, and soybeans. These three items accounted for 95 percent of the U.S. trade surplus of $992 million. This trade surplus is double that of any other quarter of 1977 or 1978 and the largest surplus the United States has had with the NME's since the fourth quarter of 1975, the last quarter in which the United States also had a trade surplus with the world. Although U.S. trade with the NME's is small relative to total U.S. trade, the maintenance of a trade surplus with the NME's has been relatively important in offsetting the U.S. trade deficit with the world.

The shares of U.S. exports to and imports from the NME's relative to total U.S. exports and imports are shown in the last two rows of table 1. In spite of rising imports from the NME's, their relative share of total U.S. imports fell slightly from 1.34 percent to 1.27 percent. In contrast, the share of total U.S. exports going to the NME's increased from 3.47 percent to 4.16 percent, exceeding the NME share of U.S. exports in any quarter since the beginning of 1976.

The distribution of U.S. trade with the NME's and with the world, within broad product groups, is shown in table 2. Compared with U.S. trade with the world, U.S.-NME trade is much more heavily weighted toward agricultural goods, although the distinction is particularly striking with regard to exports. U.S. exports of chemicals, semimanufactures, and manufactured goods to the NME's are small in comparison with total U.S. exports of these items, and are declining as a percentage of U.S. exports to the NME's. U.S. imports from the NME's in these three product categories make up a somewhat larger percentage of total imports from these countries than is found in total U.S. imports from the world. In contrast, U.S. imports of mineral fuels and lubricants from the NME's dropped to less than 4 percent of total imports, whereas items in this product group account for almost one-fourth of U.S. imports from the world.

TABLE 1.—U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD AND WITH NONMARKET ECONOMIES, BY QUARTERS, APRIL–JUNE 1977 THROUGH APRIL–JUNE 1978[1]

[Value in millions of U.S. dollars]

Item	1977			1978[2]	
	April–June	July–September	October–December	January–March	April–June
U.S. world trade:					
Exports	31,763	29,102	30,673	30,965	37,052
Imports	38,063	37,154	37,205	40,551	43,200
Balance	−6,300	−8,052	−6,532	−9,586	−6,148
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports	816	539	767	1,074	1,542
Imports	460	439	417	544	550
Balance	+356	+100	+350	+530	+992
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	1,276	978	1,184	1,618	2,092
NME share of total U.S. trade:					
Exports (percent)	2.57	1.85	2.50	3.47	4.16
Imports (percent)	1.20	1.18	1.12	1.34	1.27

[1] Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics for 1978, data for 1977 have been adjusted by the inclusion of nonmonetary gold to both exports and imports. Therefore, data in this table for 1977 are not comparable with data for 1977 in similar tables in earlier reports. Data on imports for 1977 are not adjusted for date of importation.
[2] Preliminary.

Note: General imports are used in this table as a more accurate measure of the U.S. balance of trade for any given time period. The totals for general imports in this table will not, therefore, correspond with totals for imports for consumption listed in all other tables in the report.

Source: Data for 1977 are from the U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990. Exports are from tables 5 and E–3 and include domestic and foreign merchandise and Defense Department military assistance grant-in-aid shipments. Imports are from tables 6B and I–4B and are general imports. Both imports and exports are valued on an f.a.s. basic.

Table 3 shows the broad commodity structure of U.S. imports from the individual NME's and from the NME's as a group in the second quarter of 1978. Exactly one-half of U.S. imports from the NME's consisted of semimanufactured items, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufactured articles contained in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) commodity groups 6, 7, and 8. Yugoslavia, Poland, China, and Romania supplied over 80 percent of these items, including footwear, textile products, wood furniture, steel plates, and other metal products. Food and live animals accounted for another 14 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's. Canned hams, the leading item imported from Poland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary and a significant component of U.S. imports from Romania and Czechoslovakia, accounted for over one-half of the imports in this commodity group. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified made up another 13 percent of U.S. imports. The vast majority of these imports consisted of gold bullion from the U.S.S.R.[1]

[1] For a more complete listing of both U.S. imports to and exports from the NME's, consult the detailed appendix tables at the end of this report.

TABLE 2.—U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD AND WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES, BY SCHEDULE A, B, OR E NUMBERS, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1978[1][2]

Schedule A, B, or E No.	Description	U.S. trade with the world		U.S. trade with NME's	
		January–June 1977[3]	January–June 1978[4]	January–June 1977[3]	January–June 1978[4]
		Exports (millions of U.S. dollars)			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	7,930	9,714	738	1,462
2, 4	Crude materials	7,827	8,391	324	524
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	2,004	1,567	35	33
5	Chemicals	5,403	5,798	75	58
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	5,821	5,928	90	58
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous	31,356	35,379	501	472
	Total	60,341	66,775	1,763	2,607
		Imports (millions of U.S. dollars)			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	7,619	7,787	153	198
2, 4	Crude materials	4,081	4,628	67	82
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	22,594	20,605	98	42
5	Chemicals	2,776	3,214	35	67
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	10,127	13,493	173	254
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous	25,493	33,675	278	438
	Total	72,690	83,402	804	1,081
		Percent of total exports			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	13.1	14.5	41.9	56.1
2, 4	Crude materials	13.0	12.6	18.4	20.1
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	3.3	2.3	2.0	1.3
5	Chemicals	9.0	8.7	4.3	2.2
6	Manfactured goods classified by chief material	9.6	8.9	5.1	2.2
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous	52.0	53.0	28.4	18.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Percent of total imports			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	10.5	9.3	19.0	18.3
2, 4	Crude materials	5.6	5.5	8.3	7.6
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	31.1	24.7	12.2	3.9
5	Chemicals	3.8	3.9	4.4	6.2
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	13.9	16.2	21.5	23.5
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous	35.1	40.4	34.6	40.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Because of extensive changes in U.S. import and export statistics effective Jan. 1, 1978, only the following comparisons of statistics are possible: (1) U.S. trade with the NME's on a 1-digit basis in 1977 with U.S. trade with the world on a 1-digit basis in 1977; (2) similarly for 1978; (3) total U.S. trade with the world in 1977 with total U.S. trade with the world in 1978 (import data are not adjusted for date of importation); and (4) similarly for total U.S. trade with the NME's. Data for 1977 on a 1-digit basis should not be compared with data for 1978 on a 1-digit basis for either U.S. trade with the world or for U.S. trade with the NME's.

[2] Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics for 1978, data for 1977 have been adjusted by the inclusion of nonmonetary gold to both exports and imports. Therefore, data for this table for 1977 in this report are not comparable to data for 1977 in similar tables in earlier reports. Data for 1977 are on an SITC revision 1 basis except for the inclusion of nonmonetary gold; data for imports are not adjusted for date of importation.

[3] Data for exports from old schedule B, domestic merchandise only; data for imports from old schedule A.

[4] Data for exports from new schedule E, domestic merchandise only; data for imports from revised schedule A.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Data on U.S. trade with the world for 1977 from U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, tables 4 and 3B; data on U.S. trade with NME's from the Bureau of East-West Trade. Data for U.S. trade with the world for 1978 are preliminary.

TABLE 3.—U.S. IMPORTS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES, BY SITC NUMBERS, REVISION 2, APRIL-JUNE 1978

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

SITC Commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	Total
0	Food and live animals		112		808	130	7,395	5,160		39,883	5,064	171	19,495	78,218
1	Beverages and tobacco		7,852		187	18	183	87		138	215	1,686	7,004	17,370
2	Crude material, inedible, except fuel	177	23		483	2,025	36	19,581	1,538	1,296	1,638	9,339	4,297	40,433
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc					252				4,606	20,550	4,444		29,852
4	Oils and fats, animal and vegetable							1,357						1,357
5	Chemicals		445		740	1,796	1,759	8,290		5,699	2,590	11,368	3,376	36,063
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material		48		5,934	1,122	769	23,857		29,218	17,535	23,695	27,203	129,381
7	Machinery and transport equipment		216		2,593	1,560	1,420	206		7,097	6,008	421	4,527	24,048
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	241	1	4,190	1,967	1,756	26,194	5	25,520	26,695	3,447	32,220	122,241
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		1	25	110	21	73	164		373	76	67,454	2,891	71,188
	Total	182	8,938	26	15,044	8,889	13,390	84,897	1,543	113,830	80,371	122,025	101,012	550,147

Note: Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The importance of agricultural commodities in U.S. exports is shown clearly in table 4. Well over one-half of total U.S. exports to the NME's consisted of food and live animals, with the Soviet Union and Poland being the major recipients. When exports of crude materials, which consisted mainly of soybeans, followed by woodpulp and cattle hides, are added to exports of food and live animals, the share of U.S. exports going to the NME's in these two groups amounted to 74 percent. Exports of machinery and transport equipment accounted for another 14 percent of total exports to the NME's. In large part, exports in this group consisted of tractors, certain nonmilitary trucks, and machine tools for the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland, and Romania.

Tables 5 and 6 show U.S. trade with individual NME's in the second quarter and January-June period of 1978 along with comparative figures for other recent periods. The U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, China, and Romania ranked as the largest NME sources of U.S. imports during both the first half and second quarter of 1978. On the export side, the U.S.S.R., Poland, China, Yugoslavia, and Romania, respectively, were the largest markets for U.S. goods during both periods. With the exception of Yugoslavia, exports to all countries increased over the same period of 1977.

Tables 5 and 6 can be considered together to determine the relative trade positions of each NME country. In the January-June 1978 period, the NME's as a group experienced a deterioration of about 60 percent in their overall trade deficit with the United States compared with their position in the corresponding 1977 period. The only major NME trading partner to sustain a positive trade balance with the United States in the January-June period was Yugoslavia, which both increased its exports to and decreased its imports from the United States.[2] The largest trade deficit sustained during the first six months of 1978 was incurred by the Soviet Union. At nearly $1.3 billion, the Soviet trade deficit has already this year exceeded the $1.2 billion trade deficit experienced during all of 1977. The second quarter deficit alone was over $800 million, as U.S. sales of corn, wheat, and soybeans escalated. All of the remaining major trading partners, except Bulgaria, experienced a deterioration in their trade balance with the United States in the first half of 1978. Two countries, China and Romania, had trade surpluses during the first 6 months of 1977, but moved into deficit positions during the same period of 1978. Romania ran a small deficit during the first six months of 1978, as a positive trade balance of $18 million during the second quarter largely offset the $21 million deficit experienced during the first quarter.

[2] Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia are not considered major NME trading partners.

TABLE 4.—U.S. EXPORTS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES, BY SITC NUMBERS, REVISION 2, APRIL–JUNE 1978

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

SITC commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	Total
0	Food and live animals		4,079		34,799	41,156	19,745	30,883		124,620	2,863	566,085	6,288	830,518
1	Beverages and tobacco				573					2,063		825	1,299	4,760
2	Crude material, inedible, except fuel	138	508		3,435	634	1,124	34,656		34,000	19,160	196,818	12,715	303,188
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc						1	23,770		2,493		18,744		45,008
4	Oils and fats, animal and vegetable									7	11,118	7,740	4,464	23,329
5	Chemicals		546	42	686	156	2,878	7,730		2,308	483	9,256	7,183	31,268
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material		474	84	536	99	1,222	806		3,360	243	16,100	5,408	28,332
7	Machinery and transport equipment		1,482		2,921	317	9,029	13,825		28,554	26,758	74,585	57,485	214,956
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		685	12	1,170	103	809	1,395		4,086	1,589	38,488	4,745	53,082
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		26	12	91	14	44	3	11	302	45	407	293	1,248
	Total	138	7,800	150	44,210	42,479	34,852	113,068	11	201,792	62,259	929,049	99,880	1,535,689

Note: Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 5.—U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION FROM THE INDIVIDUAL NONMARKET ECONOMIES, 1976, 1977, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, JANUARY–JUNE 1978, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1978

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Source	1976	1977	January–June 1977	January–June 1978	April–June 1977	April–June 1978
U.S.S.R.	225,840	421,581	167,802	254,331	112,668	122,025
People's Republic of China	194,649	197,400	100,394	161,968	48,321	84,897
Poland	314,436	326,508	157,965	221,737	83,316	113,830
Yugoslavia	395,042	347,899	183,320	204,703	93,100	101,012
Romania	200,188	231,020	131,996	138,575	75,014	80,371
Czechoslovakia	34,802	36,392	18,558	29,641	9,281	15,044
German Democratic Republic	13,421	16,863	8,370	19,123	4,122	8,889
Hungary	47,569	46,800	25,654	30,962	11,191	13,390
Bulgaria	11,231	26,043	8,707	15,963	3,800	8,938
Albania	2,544	3,399	297	2,282	147	182
Cuba	27	106	105	26	(2)	26
People's Republic of Mongolia	2,252	2,076	800	1,869	263	1,543
Total [1]	1,441,932	1,656,089	803,969	1,081,180	441,223	550,147
Total U.S. imports from all countries [1]	121,451,886	149,749,366	73,945,988	83,401,700	38,091,105	42,911,800

[1] These figures do not agree exactly with the import figures in table 1 because these figures are imports for consumption, whereas the import figures in table 1 are general imports.
[2] Less than $500.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6.—U.S. EXPORTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL NONMARKET ECONOMIES, 1976, 1977, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, JANUARY–JUNE 1978, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1978

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Market	1976	1977	January–June 1977	January–June 1978	April–June 1977	April–June 1978
U.S.S.R.	2,305,934	1,623,484	1,050,905	1,552,609	451,844	929,049
People's Republic of China	135,388	171,318	62,130	210,542	43,065	113,068
Poland	621,035	436,536	213,473	342,352	94,708	201,792
Yugoslavia	295,413	355,436	199,603	176,032	112,037	99,880
Romania	249,033	259,405	127,198	141,847	62,916	62,259
Czechoslovakia	147,466	73,989	45,117	61,677	16,770	44,210
German Democratic Republic	64,767	36,099	16,877	71,470	3,550	42,479
Hungary	62,960	79,717	31,458	58,049	19,380	34,852
Bulgaria	43,320	23,910	14,823	21,687	8,701	7,800
Albania	1,076	2,209	755	400	503	138
Cuba	89	588	455	247	221	150
People's Republic of Mongolia	31	11	4	37	2	11
Total [1]	3,926,512	3,062,701	1,762,818	2,606,951	813,645	1,535,688
Total U.S. exports to all countries [1]	113,670,862	119,005,375	60,339,402	66,732,500	31,158,471	36,350,100

[1] These figures do not correspond exactly to those given in table 1 because export figures in table 1 include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise, whereas figures in this table do not. Also, in total U.S. exports, figures in this table do not include Department of Defense military assistance shipments, whereas corresponding figures in table 1 include these figures. Exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

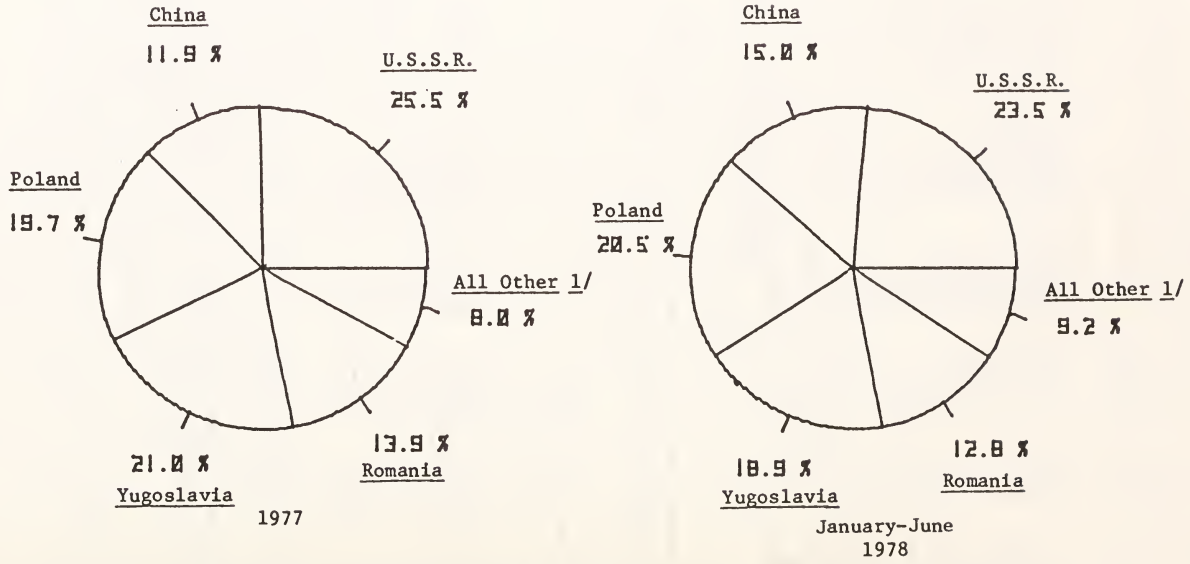
The relative shares of U.S. imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries in 1977 and January-June 1978 are shown in figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 shows that the distribution of U.S. imports from the various NME countries has remained relatively stable in the two periods. China, Poland, and "all other" countries increased in relative importance as suppliers to the U.S. market, while the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, and Romania decreased their shares. A somewhat greater shift occurred with regard to U.S. exports to the NME's. While Poland's share of U.S. exports declined only slightly, there were substantial decreases in the shares going to Yugoslavia and

Romania. The Soviet Union's share of U.S. exports increased significantly from 53.0 percent in 1977 to 58.4 percent in the first 6 months of 1978. China and "all other" countries also increased their shares. Considered together, the two figures show the increasing importance of China and the decreasing importance of Yugoslavia as trading partners for the United States.

The value of U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to the nonmarket economy countries in the second quarter of 1978 was almost three times higher than in the corresponding period of 1977 (table 7). Moreover, exports in the first half of 1978 have already exceeded their value for all of 1977, a reflection of the disappointing harvests suffered by all of the NME countries except Czechoslovakia in 1977. Nearly 80 percent of these exports went to the Soviet Union. Other important NME customers were Poland and East Germany. A notable addition to the NME grain purchasers was China, which took delivery of almost $31 million of U.S. grains in the second quarter. This is part of a purchase of 600,000 metric tons, or 22 million bushels of U.S. wheat which the Chinese made in April, the first such order since the 1974–75 crop year. The Department of Agriculture announced a subsequent Chinese order in August for 1 million metric tons of U.S. wheat. This resumption of Chinese grain orders after a pause of some years may be indicative of improving U.S.-China political relations or may simply be the result of a series of bad harvests within China and short supplies from other sources. It has also been cited that Chinese dissatisfaction with an unacceptable high level of wheat smut found in a U.S. wheat shipment in July 1973 was the basis for their refusal to buy U.S. wheat during the past 4 years.

Several newsworthy events occurred during the second quarter, which may have an effect on U.S. commercial relations with the nonmarket economy countries. Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the United States in April for talks with President Carter, members of Congress, and U.S. business leaders. Economic issues discussed included credit terms, trade, and investment. During the visit, President Ceausescu witnessed the signing of an agreement between Control Data Corp. (CDC) and Romania's state-owned electronics and computer organization to cooperate in the development, production, and marketing of certain CDC data-processing hardware, software, and services in Romania and other markets. Under the terms of the agreement, joint ventures will be formed to implement cooperation in five specific areas—planning, research and development, manufacturing, marketing, and logistics. In April 1973, Control Data formed the first, and currently the only, joint venture between a U.S. company and Romania. The Romanian organization controls 55 percent of that venture and Control Data the remainder.

Figure 1.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries in 1977 and January-June 1978

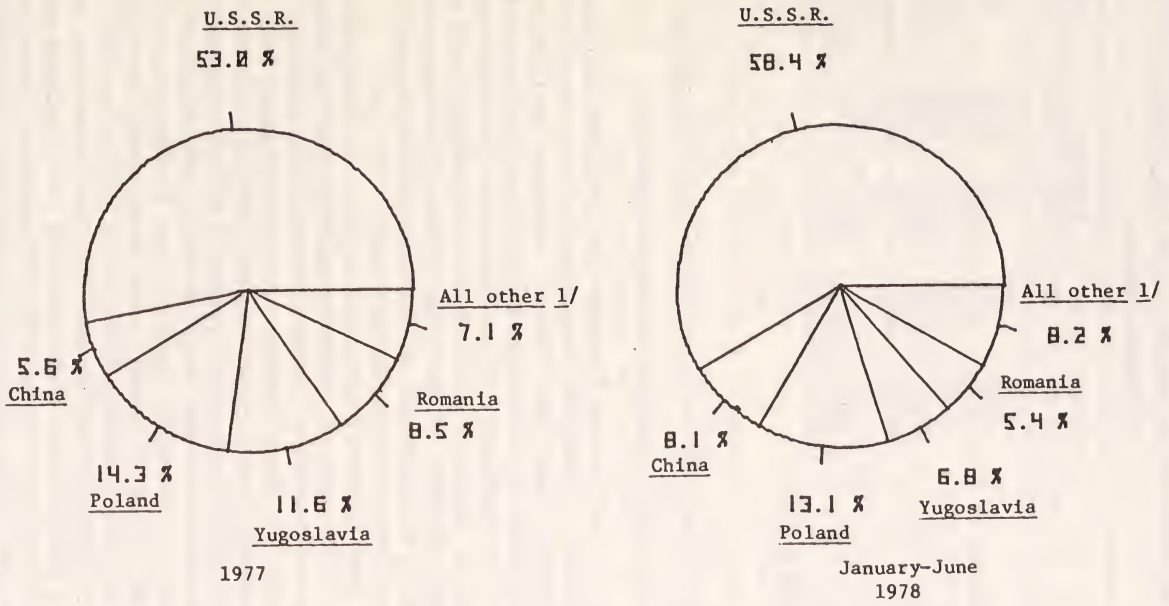


1/ Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 5.

Note.--Because of rounding, percentages may not add to exactly 100.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries in 1977 and January-June 1978



1/ Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 6.

Note.--Because of rounding, percentages may not add to exactly 100.

TABLE 7.—U.S. EXPORTS OF CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES AND TO THE WORLD, 1976, 1977, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, JANUARY–JUNE 1978, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1978

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Source	1976	1977	January–June		April–June	
			1977	1978	1977	1978
Bulgaria	28,455	175	85	16,309	42	4,079
Czechoslovakia	69,630	8,936	8,903	24,029	58	24,024
German Democratic Republic	48,742	20,246	11,510	60,071	----------	35,176
Hungary	411	9,875	563	12,280	499	12,18
People's Republic of China	----------	----------	----------	30,874	----------	30,871
Poland	346,737	197,686	65,925	116,052	33,786	69,644
Romania	74,039	36,840	3,558	6,984	7	131
U.S.S.R.	1,346,938	848,629	517,857	1,010,784	233,810	561,291
Yugoslavia	155	129	80	577	16	371
Total	1,915,157	1,122,312	608,481	1,277,960	268,218	737,776
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world	10,910,926	8,754,798	4,477,001	(1)	2,254,113	(1)
U.S. exports to cereals to the nonmarket economies as a share of total cereal exports (percent)	17.6	12.8	13.6	----------	11.9	----------

[1] Not available.

Note: Data for 1976–77 are based on old schedule B, division 04; data for 1978 are based on new schedule E, division 04; data are comparable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT–410 and Bureau of East-West Trade.

Also in April, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association held a trade exhibition in Moscow in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Fifty-four U.S. firms participated and sold more than $1.7 million worth of equipment. In addition, the U.S. firms reported a large number of inquiries and substantive meetings with potential customers from all parts of the Soviet Union. It is estimated that an additional $32.4 million worth of business will be generated in 1978 and 1979 as a direct result of the exhibition.

In May, East Germany sponsored a series of 2-day seminars in three major U.S. cities to explore possibilities for expanding trade between the two countries. Topics covered at the seminars included the relationship of East German economic planning and scientific policy to financing, licensing, and other procedures concerning trade in manufacturing processes and equipment in high technology fields. Technical seminars were also held involving specific industry sectors such as optical instruments, printing and bookbinding machinery, machine tools, welding technology, and plasma-beam smelting.

On May 16, 1978, following receipt of a petition on May 3, 1978, filed by the Clothespin and Veneer Products Association, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigations under section 406(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether domestic market disruption exists with respect to imports of clothespins provided for in items 790.05 790.07 and 790.08 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States which are products of the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Section 406(e)(2) of the Trade Act defines market disruption to exist within a domestic industry if "imports of an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry are increasing rapidly either absolutely or relatively so as to be a significant cause of material injury or threat thereof to such do-

mestic industry." On August 3, 1978, the Commission reported to the President its determination that, concerning clothespins from the People's Republic of China, market disruption exists with respect to an article produced by a domestic industry, within the meaning of section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Concerning clothespins that are the products of the Polish People's Republic or the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Commission determined that market disruption does not exist.[3]

The Coca-Cola Co. announced in May that it is building a plant in the Soviet Union to manufacture Samson, a fruit-flavored, high-protein drink made from whey, the liquid that remains after cheese is made from milk. Samson contains 2 percent protein, whereas milk has about 3½ percent protein. The decision to locate the plant in the Soviet Union was apparently based on the availability of whey in that country. The drink is currently produced and sold in three Latin American countries, but there are no apparent plans to market it in the United States at this time.

On June 1, 1978, the U.S.–U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council announced that Dresser Industries had been awarded two major contracts by Soviet trade organizations for approximately $180 million worth of equipment and technology. Under one contract, the U.S. firm will supply equipment and technology for the manufacture of drill bits used in the drilling of oil and gas wells, along with a substantial quantity of machine tools. The second contract involves Dresser's Canadian subsidiary, which will supply centrifugal compressors and related equipment for use by the U.S.S.R. oil ministry.

Approval for the sale of some of the items was temporarily suspended in July, as the U.S. Government considered its options in responding to the Soviet Government's convictions of political dissidents. At the same time, the President canceled the sale of a Sperry Univac computer to Tass, the Soviet news agency. Currently, it appears that the United States will not use economic sanctions in matters concerning U.S.-Soviet political relations. Export licenses have been approved for the entire Dresser contract. In particular, approval was given for export of a sophisticated electron-beam welding machine.

Finally, on July 7, the United States and Hungary exchanged Notes in Budapest which bring into force the Agreement on Trade Relations between the two countries. Negotiations began early in 1978, and the Agreement was signed on March 17. It was approved by the House of Representatives on May 22 and by the Senate on June 27. The Agreement reduces the present discriminatory tariffs applied by each country to products originating in the other to the most-favored-nation level. Bilateral trade, particularly in manufactured goods, will probably increase as a result. An analysis of the effects of MFN on one of Hungary's most important industrial export sectors, motor vehicle equipment, follows in a later section of this report.

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[3] With respect to imports from the Polish People's Republic, the Commission determined by a vote of 5 to 1 that market disruption does not exist. Chairman Parker determined that market disruption does exist within the meaning of section 406.

Analyses of Imports From the Nonmarket Economy Countries That Have a Growing Significance in U.S. Markets

TUNGSTEN FROM CHINA

Tungsten was discovered in China in 1913, and the first deliveries were made to the United States in 1918. With the exception of the embargo period, China has been an important source for U.S. imports of tungsten ever since.[4] However, recent amounts are exceedingly small compared with tungsten imports from China in many of the pre-embargo years. In 1950, for example, tungsten imports from China were over 7.4 million pounds. China supplied 40 percent of total U.S. tungsten imports during the war years of 1940–44 and over 50 percent during the period 1948–50. Table 8 shows that U.S. imports of tungsten ore (TSUSA item 601.5400) from China have gradually increased from 81,000 pounds in 1973 to a postembargo high of 466,000 pounds in 1977. By pre-embargo standards, this is a relatively small amount and it accounted for only 6.5 percent of the 7.2 million pounds which the United States imported from all sources in 1977. However, because China has enormous tungsten reserves and has shown a renewed interest in international trade, it can be expected that U.S. imports will continue to increase in the future.

World production and consumption

Tungsten, also called wolfram, is a semirare metallic element which has a bright gray to white color and a metallic luster. Deposits containing tungsten may also contain one or more of the following minerals: molybdenum, tin, copper, bismuth, antimony, silver, gold, lead, and zinc. Tungsten deposits are scattered throughout the world, but Bureau of Mines' estimates place the Chinese share at 53.5 percent of the 3,920 million pounds of total known world reserves. Other countries possessing tungsten include Canada with 12.1 percent of total known world reserves, the U.S.S.R. with 8.9 percent, North Korea with 6.4 percent, and the United States with 6.1 percent.[5] Most of the tungsten mined in the Soviet Union and the United States is recovered from tungsten-molybdenum ores, although a small amount of domestic tungsten is produced as a byproduct of copper, gold, and silver. In China, tungsten is recovered primarily from tungsten-tin ores, while in North Korea it is recovered from tungsten-copper ores.

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[4] The United States imposed a trade embargo on imports from China from December 17, 1950 to June 10, 1971.

[5] U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, "Tungsten, A Chapter from Mineral Facts and Problems," 1975 edition, p. 4.

TABLE 8.—TUNGSTEN ORE: U.S. IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND LEADING SUPPLIERS, 1973–77, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1978

Source	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	January–June 1977	January–June 1978
	Quantity (1,000 content pounds)						
China	81	281	310	377	466	228	310
Canada	3,190	1,707	1,600	1,343	2,322	1,060	1,376
Bolivia	2,182	2,041	787	550	1,581	702	1,032
Peru	1,039	1,375	866	863	626	365	42
Thailand	954	1,527	629	588	518	158	601
Mexico	348	336	419	417	647	296	401
Total	7,794	7,204	4,611	4,138	6,160	2,809	3,762
Other	2,758	3,966	1,959	1,163	1,034	434	602
Total, all countries	10,552	11,170	6,570	5,301	7,194	3,243	4,364
	Value (thousands)						
China	$214	$1,095	$1,752	$2,256	$4,256	$1,994	$2,760
Canada	7,555	6,400	7,862	7,656	18,191	6,762	10,429
Bolivia	4,659	7,266	3,838	2,423	12,264	4,403	8,308
Peru	2,064	5,413	4,166	4,564	5,235	3,006	363
Thailand	2,050	5,114	2,901	3,073	4,498	1,184	5,046
Mexico	745	1,475	1,914	2,166	3,494	1,493	2,106
Total	17,287	26,763	22,433	22,138	47,938	18,842	29,012
Other	5,750	13,933	9,232	6,182	7,989	3,400	4,790
Total, all countries	23,037	40,696	31,665	28,320	55,927	22,242	33,802
	Unit value (per pound)						
China	$2.64	$3.90	$5.65	$5.98	$9.14	$8.96	$8.90
Canada	2.37	3.75	4.91	5.70	7.83	6.38	7.58
Bolivia	2.14	3.56	4.87	4.40	7.76	6.27	8.05
Peru	1.99	3.94	4.81	5.28	8.36	8.23	8.64
Thailand	2.15	3.35	4.61	5.22	8.68	7.49	8.40
Mexico	2.14	4.39	4.57	5.20	5.40	5.05	5.25
Average	2.22	3.72	4.87	5.34	7.78	6.70	7.71
Other	2.09	3.51	4.71	5.32	7.73	7.83	7.96
Average, all countries	2.18	3.64	4.82	5.34	7.77	6.86	7.75

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In addition to holding the world's largest reserves of tungsten, China is also the world's largest producer. In 1976, China produced an estimated 19.8 million pounds of tungsten, accounting for approximately 22 percent of total world production. Only about 20 to 35 percent of the tungsten production in China is consumed internally. The remainder is believed to be exported, primarily to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and to a lesser extent to the industrialized West. The second largest producer is the Soviet Union, which produced an estimated 17.6 million pounds of tungsten in 1976, or approximately 19 percent of world output. Other nonmarket producers are Czechoslovakia and North Korea. Added together, the nonmarket economy countries account for 46 percent of total world tungsten production. The largest market economy tungsten producers in 1976 were Bolivia with 6.7 million pounds, the United States with 5.8 million pounds, and South Korea with 5.7 million pounds.

In contrast to its relatively minor position as a tungsten producer, the United States is the world's largest consumer of this mineral. In 1976, the United States consumed 16.1 million pounds, or nearly 20 percent of total world production. Other major tungsten-consuming market economy countries are Japan, West Germany, the United

Kingdom, Sweden, and France. The nonmarket economy countries consumed 33.2 million pounds of tungsten in 1976, or 41 percent of total world production. The U.S.S.R. was the largest consumer in the group, with consumption very nearly equaling that of the United States. Other significant nonmarket consumers were China, Poland, North Korea, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany.[6]

Uses

The special physical properties which tungsten possesses have led to its use in a variety of areas. Tungsten has the highest melting point of all metals, 3,410 degrees Centigrade, or three times that of copper and twice that of martensitic stainless steel. Moreover, tungsten outranks metals in tensile strength at temperatures above 1,650 degrees Centigrade. Tungsten also has good corrosion resistance, good electrical and thermal conductivity, and a low thermal expansion coefficient.

The major uses of tungsten are in carbides, 68 percent; in alloys, chiefly alloy steel, 15 percent; as a pure or substantially pure metal, 15 percent; and in various chemical compounds and other forms, 2 percent.[7] Tungsten carbide is used primarily in manufacturing machine tools, but a significant amount if also used by the mining industry in the manufacture of drill bits. Tungsten steel alloys are used principally in machine tools which shape metal by high-speed drilling, cutting, milling, or by hot-forming methods. In addition to the properties of tungsten mentioned above, tungsten-steel alloys possess wear and abrasion resistance, shock resistance, and high strength at extremely high temperatures. Other tungsten alloys are used in machine tools, valves, turbine blades, and electrical contacts and welding applications. Pure or substantially pure tungsten is used in electric lighting, electronics, and electrical contact applications. Filaments of lightbulbs, distributor points of automobiles, welding electrodes, and X-ray tube components are examples of these uses. Tungsten chemicals are used in dyes, luminescent pigments, ceramics, and petroleum catalysts.

U.S. demand

The projected average annual growth rate of U.S. demand for tungsten is 4.4 percent through the year 2000.[8] This rate will result from an increased demand for numerically controlled machine tools and wear-resistant construction and mining machinery, all of which rely on tungsten. Given the unique physical properties of tungsten, it is doubtful that other materials can be found to replace it. Some possibilities for substitution are titanium carbide for tungsten carbide in metal-cutting operations, and fluorescent lights for tungsten-filament light bulbs.

U.S. supply

U.S. production of tungsten ore varies widely from year to year, but in general accounts for about 50 to 60 percent of demand. However, the rate of U.S. production is not expected to keep up with the growth in demand, making the United States increasingly dependent on imports and sales from the Government stockpile in future years.

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[6] Consumption information is adjusted from data provided by the Bureau of Mines, "Mineral Trade Notes," vol. 74, No. 12, December 1977.

[7] U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, "Tungsten, A Chapter from Mineral Facts and Problems," 1975 edition, p. 3.

[8] Bureau of Mines' estimate in 1975.

The vast majority of U.S. tungsten production takes place at two mines, one in California and one in Colorado. The two companies operating these mines also operate tungsten mines in foreign countries. U.S. tungsten producers are granted a depletion allowance of 22 percent on domestic production and 14 percent on foreign production. In addition, U.S. tungsten producers are protected by Column 1 and Column 2 duty rates of 25 and 50 cents per pound, respectively.

When the trade embargo of China halted deliveries of tungsten from that country in the early 1950's, the U.S. Government began stockpiling tungsten in an effort to assure an adequate supply. At the end of 1974, the stockpile of 122 million pounds of contained tungsten was 7.5 times greater than U.S. consumption in that year. About 95 percent of the stockpile is tungsten concentrate, which requires further processing before it can be used. The stockpile is considered to be more than adequate to meet defense needs in a mobilization period, and if necessary, it could be supplemented by domestic production and imports from Canada and Mexico. The U.S. Government ceased purchasing tungsten for the stockpile in 1959. Since 1966, its official policy has been to offer surplus stocks of tungsten concentrate from Government inventories for sale after evaluation of the world tungsten market. Sales are made to both domestic and foreign customers. As a result of these activities, the United States was a net exporter of tungsten concentrates from 1969 through 1971.

Prices

The world price of tungsten is highly influenced by the size of Chinese exports and sales from the U.S. Government stockpile. World exports from China have been rising in recent years, although prices as reflected by unit values appear to be in excess of international price levels. Table 8 shows that the unit value of U.S. imports of Chinese tungsten has been higher than the average unit value for imports from all countries. China makes many of its tungsten sales at its semiannual Canton Trade Fair. The price of Chinese tungsten at the October 1977 trade fair was reportedly up to 3.6 percent above international price levels, which caused some Western buyers to voice concern. However, at the most recent Canton Trade Fair in April–May 1978, the price of Chinese tungsten was reported to be more closely aligned with world price levels. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has recently been working on a program to stabilize world prices. No agreements have yet been reached, and previous attempts to monitor the tungsten market have been relatively ineffective, mainly because neither China nor the Soviet Union has participated.

MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT FROM HUNGARY

The United States accorded most-favored-nation status to Hungary in July 1978 and bilateral trade between the two countries is expected to increase as a result.[9] One sector in which the Hungarians have invested heavily with the specific intention of producing items for export is motor vehicle equipment. Certain of these products may be expected to increase in importance in the U.S. market. The following

[9] On July 7, 1978, the United States and Hungary exchanged Notes in Budapest that bring into force the Agreement on Trade Relations between the two countries. The Agreement reduces the present discriminatory tariffs applied by each country to products originating in the other to the most-favored-nation tariff level.

discussion looks at the types of motor vehicle equipment which the United States has imported from Hungary in the past and some contracts which the two countries have recently concluded.

U.S. demand situation

United States imports of Hungarian motor vehicle parts and tires have been increasing in recent years. This reflects both the expansion in the Hungarian motor vehicle industry and the development of increased economic opportunities in the United States as Hungary moved closer to receiving most-favored-nation status. U.S. imports of these items have traditionally consisted mainly of heavy rear tractor axles and pneumatic truck tires. However, during the past year, other items have appeared in the import statistics, and several contracts have been signed for products to be delivered in the future.

Heavy rear tractor axles remain the largest single industrial item imported from Hungary. Classified in the TSUS as "parts for agricultural tractors," these imports fell from $6.7 million in 1976 to $4.0 million in 1977. Imports in the first 6 months of 1978 were $3.0 million compared with $3.8 million in the corresponding period of 1977. The advent of MFN will probably have no effect on these imports, as agricultural tractor axles enter duty free under both Column 1 and Column 2.

U.S. imports from Hungary of pneumatic tires for buses and trucks fell from $1 million in 1976 to $0.7 million in 1977 (table 9). However, imports of these items in the first six months of 1978 were $1.5 million compared with $0.5 million in the corresponding period of 1977. Road vehicle tires from Hungary have faced a Column 2 duty rate of 10 percent. Although the Column 1 duty rate is 4 percent, it is not expected that imports of tires from Hungary will be significantly affected by the restoration of most-favored-nation status. A more important consideration will be domestic growth in transportation equipment, which will increase the demand for tires. The Department of Commerce estimates that the value of shipments of tires should increase by about 5.5 percent annually until 1982. Much of the expansion during the period will be due to an expected annual increase in demand for truck tires of about 5 percent. This will result from an increased use of pickup and panel trucks for primary and secondary family transportation, along with an increase in commercial truck usage arising from the need to move many commodities by highway transportation.

The bulk of U.S. tire imports from Hungary apparently consist of steel-belted radials for highway trucks. They are marketed in the United States under their Hungarian brand name, Taurus. Importers report the Hungarian tires to be of high quality and competitively priced. The Hungarian tire industry uses technology obtained through a license from the Austrian tire company, Semperit. The Semperit firm is Michelin-controlled and enjoys an excellent reputation.

In anticipation of being granted MFN status, Hungary recently concluded agreements to sell substantial amounts of bus and truck parts in the United States. Restoration of MFN status means that the duty on these items will drop significantly from 25 to 4 percent. One U.S. firm has already signed a 10-year agreement with Hungary involving about $300 million worth of trade in truck components. The Hungarians will provide truck axles and axle components to the U.S. firm for sale in world markets, while the U.S. firm will sell truck

transmissions and other components to the Hungarian enterprise. In addition, two other major U.S. firms have reported that they are in the process of negotiating with the Hungarians to import truck axles.

TABLE 9.—PNEUMATIC TIRES FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES: IMPORTS FROM NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES AND LEADING SUPPLIERS, 1975–77, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1978

	1975	1976	1977	January–June	
				1977	1978
	Quantity (1,000 tires)				
Hungary	0	10	6	4	14
Yugoslavia	0	0	17	17	0
Romania	0	0	1	0	0
Poland	0	0	1	1	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	(1)	(1)	1
East Germany	0	0			1
Total, NME's	0	10	25	22	15
France	548	687	862	506	555
Japan	290	757	1,098	532	692
Canada	182	960	637	300	302
Other free world	666	1,148	1,471	863	687
Total, free world	1,686	3,552	4,068	2,201	2,236
Total, all countries	1,686	3,562	4,093	2,223	2,251
	Value (thousands)				
Hungary		$1,066	$717	$515	$1,482
Yugoslavia			95	95	
Romania			66		
Poland			95	44	
Czechoslovakia			9	3	63
East Germany					128
Total, NME's		1,066	982	657	1,673
France	$50,979	71,108	92,810	53,782	61,720
Japan	22,915	60,581	91,304	44,212	65,791
Canada	26,535	92,996	78,357	39,411	34,935
Other free world	85,831	129,353	166,194	100,851	83,395
Total, free world	186,260	354,038	428,665	238,256	245,841
Total, all countries	186,260	355,104	429,647	238,913	247,514

[1] Less than 500.

Note: Figures may not sum to totals shown due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In early 1978, a U.S. bus manufacturer and a Hungarian foreign trade organization announced a joint effort to manufacture and market high-capacity articulated buses for U.S. urban transit systems. Articulated buses hinge at the center and can maneuver with relative ease in tight traffic and road conditions. Under the terms of the agreement, the Hungarian manufacturer, Ikarus, will produce the buses with U.S. drive components. The bus bodies will be shipped directly to the United States, where the U.S. firm will add seats, trim, sash, and paint, and act as the marketing agent. The buses will be sold with about 50 percent U.S. content and will demonstrate the compatibility of the Ikarus bus with U.S. components.

Hungarian supply situation

The most important branch of Hungarian engineering production is the manufacture of highway vehicles and vehicle parts. The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976–80) stresses the need for "the rapid increase

in the production of such goods that are competitive in world markets, modern, and are economically producible." [10] The development of the Hungarian motor vehicle industry has been strongly influenced by Soviet principles of specialization within the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.[11] As a result, Hungary produces no cars, but instead has concentrated on bus production. Hungary is also an important supplier of major mechanical components for lorries and buses and of electrical equipment and body fittings for cars built elsewhere in the Soviet bloc. Production of heavy road haulage lorries is increasing in conjunction with the Romanian motor vehicle industry under an agreement with a West German firm. Hungary also produces tires for buses, trucks, and automobiles.

Hungarian bus production is significant even on a world scale. Expansion of bus and coach production absorbed 82 percent of all motor vehicle industry investment allocated under the 1971–75 Five-Year Plan. Bus production averaged 28–32 vehicles a day in 1975. Buses are produced under collaborative agreements with Volvo of Sweden and Steyr of Austria in which the Hungarian bus manufacturer, Ikarus, builds bus and coach bodies on chassis supplied by these two foreign firms.

Hungary's motor vehicle industry will undergo significant expansion during the current Five-Year Plan if all investment plans are fully implemented. The output of buses rose from over 10,000 units in 1975 to 11,000 in 1976. The 1980 production target is 13,000 units with 85 percent to be exported mostly to the Soviet bloc, but 10 percent will go to market economy countries. Hungarian heavy rear axles for trucks, tractors, and locomotives are well known; their output is scheduled to rise from 50,000 units in 1975 to 120,000 by 1980, with 90 percent of them to be exported. Expansion of the Taurus tire works is scheduled to be completed in 1979. Production of tires amounted to 120,000 in 1976, with 73,000 exported to the West. Output by 1980 is targeted at 500,000, with 160,000 scheduled for export. The United States is currently the major customer of these tires, followed by Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

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[10] "The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976–80) of the Hungarian People's Republic, Critical Evaluation and Text," prepared for the U.S. Section of the Hungarian-U.S. Economic Council, p. 14.

[11] CEMA members are Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.

APPENDIX

LEADING U.S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Table A-1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	147,582,793	66,687,479	47,412,948
605.0260	Palladium	12,681,694	8,044,050	5,412,221
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	12,183,382	6,752,433	10,121,977
475.0535	Fuel oils, under 25 degrees A.P.I. Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100°F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)	12,140,426	4,443,510	17,248,427
620.0300	Unwrought nickel	11,168,235	5,665,049	3,929,460
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	11,044,810	7,799,891	-
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set	5,586,646	1,392,821	2,960,993
605.0270	Rhodium	3,722,048	948,822	2,046,559
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw	3,567,344	429,383	572,983
629.1580	Titanium waste and scrap	2,702,165	1,664,610	1/
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s	2,467,548	2,449,832	2/ 196,865
520.3300	Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set	2,192,395	836,137	339,543
245.1000	Hardboard, valued $48.33-1/3 to $96.66-2/3 per short ton	2,184,545	1,066,853	783,624
168.5200	Spirits, n.s.p.f., for beverages	1,821,583	1,159,855	411,855
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s	1,510,521	760,988	1,484,710
416.1000	Boric acid	1,497,644	358,081	13,446
629.1520	Unwrought titanium sponge	1,494,436	885,626	1/
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides	1,488,029	865,397	1/
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	1,270,138	1,270,138	589,241
629.1560	Unwrought titanium, n.s.p.f.	1,189,080	68,916	1/
	Total imports itemized above	239,495,462	113,549,871	3/
	Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.	254,331,419	122,024,784	112,668,320

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified under three now-deleted numbers; 653.2220; 653.2240, and 653.2260.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-2.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	760,092,940	443,593,395
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	244,183,820	115,192,358
175.4100	Soybeans, n.s.p.f	189,001,790	177,811,520
711.8006	Electrical temperature control instruments, industrial process	24,261,307	22,520,816
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with net engine horsepower of 345 and over	19,491,437	8,500,375
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	18,744,193	18,744,193
145.4700	Shelled peanuts, not blanched	14,008,367	5,838,863
790.5510	Pressure sensitive tape, with plastic backing	12,803,562	7,074,413
692.3800	Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors	11,401,064	9,234,021
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	9,818,903	1,469,600
664.0584	Parts, n.s.p.f. of oil and gas field drilling machines	9,621,716	7,342,099
601.3300	Molybdenum ore	9,490,620	5,063,365
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	7,787,866	4,838,207
652.9110	Prefabricated and portable buildings, of iron or steel	7,492,000	7,312,000
676.2820	Digital and electronic processing units	7,225,441	6,568,548
661.1269	Gas compressors, n.s.p.f., over 1000 horsepower	5,937,845	-
660.5460	Parts of industrial gas turbines	5,036,582	5,008,950
664.0523	Tractor shovel loaders, 4-wheel drive, bucket capacity 7-1/2 cu. yards and over	4,260,056	1,909,544
131.3040	Head rice, medium grain, not parboiled, not donated for relief	3,996,870	-
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips, n.e.c	3,794,916	1,698,605
	Total exports itemized above	1,368,451,295	849,720,872
	Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R	1,522,609,275	929,049,344

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-3.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
320.2032	PC white cotton shirting, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)	12,280,571	8,112,631	1,257,524
622.0200	Tin,other than alloys, unwrought	11,837,310	1,847,264	-
186.1560	Feathers not meeting Federal standards	11,041,697	6,515,118	3,954,042
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards	7,737,930	5,373,079	2,203,756
755.1500	Fireworks	6,925,852	4,024,226	3,334,440
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f.	6,126,380	3,882,120	2,119,882
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	4,237,781	1,997,208	1,759,364
320.1038	ABC white cotton sheeting, carded (average yarn number 10)	3,735,016	1,321,456	1,156,947
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo	3,145,351	1,635,772	1,157,622
601.5400	Tungsten ore	2,760,105	1,439,252	1,025,857
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	2,747,349	1,742,243	2,670,394
380.2788	Men's cotton sport shirts, not knit	2,620,196	1,541,327	1/ 685,096
452.1200	Cassia oil	2,599,325	1,056,484	1,078,533
704.4010	Cotton gloves, without fourchettes	2,594,140	1,135,099	271,367
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc	2,448,387	1,255,755	771,129
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap	2,372,058	571,153	121,848
320.3032	PC white cotton shirting, n.e.s.(average yarn number 30)	2,150,059	1,082,313	31,556
145.4400	Cashew nuts, shelled, etc	1,979,083	46,564	851,857
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun fibrous vegetable material, n.e.s	1,816,900	886,041	669,393
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared	1,775,069	1,218,666	1,390,871
	Total imports itemized above	92,930,559	46,683,771	26,511,478
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China	161,968,167	84,896,542	48,320,622

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified under three now-deleted numbers; 380.2785; 380.2787, and 380.2789.

Table A-4.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	64,462,778	24,913,148
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	30,871,405	30,871,405
309.4242	Polyester fibers, noncontinuous	21,054,704	9,553,182
176.5220	Soybean oil, crude, degummed	17,522,184	17,522,184
300.1550	Cotton, n.e.c., staple length 1-1/8 inches or more	15,376,941	-
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	6,247,501	6,247,501
660.4137	Diesel engines, n.s.p.f., 1001-1500 horsepower	4,506,455	1,075,287
649.5040	Rock drill bits, core bits and beamers, n.s.p.f	4,057,685	439,420
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	3,929,185	3,929,185
480.3000	Urea	3,507,760	1,688,960
683.9540	Parts, n.s.p.f., of industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, etc	2,259,445	2,259,445
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	2,129,658	2,049,250
692.3460	Tractors, wheel type, n.s.p.f., net engine horsepower over 99	2,096,055	-
664.0584	Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines	1,965,245	802,026
692.0570	On-highway trucks, nonmilitary, over 44,000 pounds	1,529,848	764,924
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	1,510,055	823,024
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.s.p.f	1,197,219	-
674.3592	Metal-forming machines, n.s.p.f	1,183,651	1,183,651
674.3550	Broaching machines, metalcutting	1,116,880	-
433.1066	Lubricating oil and grease additive preparations, n.s.p.f	1,006,718	494,359
	Total exports itemized above	187,531,372	104,616,951
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China	210,542,398	113,067,574

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-5.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	66,671,078	32,851,873	23,551,429
608.8415	Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold rolled	19,514,043	11,772,283	2,329,668
700.3550	Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles	7,249,896	3,753,618	1,398,002
521.3180	Coal, n.e.s., including lignite, but not including peat	6,686,394	3,836,794	-
692.1090	Motor vehicles, n.e.s	4,127,545	1,570,635	1,543,740
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood	4,045,833	2,248,884	1,581,628
646.2622	Brads, nails, etc., of iron and steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, uncoated	3,776,686	2,257,288	1/
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, cooked	3,286,173	1,618,110	968,957
380.1206	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., not knit, valued over $4	3,217,475	2,617,260	1/
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., over 4 ounces per square yard	3,212,013	1,088,820	1,242,723
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, other than alloyed	2,695,535	1,534,129	-
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued $5-$6.80 per pair	2,171,810	1,003,321	525,858
146.7530	Strawberries, frozen, in containers over 40 ounces	2,157,634	973,289	1,157,550
646.2626	Brads, nails, etc., of iron and steel, coated with vinyl, resin or cement	2,134,739	1,347,265	1/
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds each	2,046,266	869,612	2,691,954
407.8521	Sulfathiazole	1,782,164	802,959	2/ 651,791
382.1206	Women's raincoats n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, valued over $4 each	1,720,180	284,137	231,336
107.3515	Canned hams, shoulders, not over 3 pounds	1,672,015	1,004,105	528,045
380.6653	Men's wool suits, valued over $4 per pound	1,609,887	505,587	1/
642.0200	Barbed wire	1,398,975	637,718	460,767
	Total imports itemized above	141,176,341	72,577,687	3/
	Total U.S. imports from Poland	221,737,132	113,829,522	83,316,357

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified as the now-deleted item No. 407.8540.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-6.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	85,527,770	52,933,476
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and meal	70,034,067	45,538,770
175.4100	Soybeans, n.s.p.f	34,131,718	24,291,966
130.4040	Grain sorghum, except seed	22,888,329	15,976,092
480.4500	Phosphate, crude and apatite	11,679,617	4,256,476
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	6,880,605	2,127,125
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	6,874,930	-
692.3800	Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors	6,143,746	4,223,709
661.7060	Industrial machinery, for treatment of chemicals	4,711,201	4,528,144
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed	4,063,833	-
184.5000	Linseed oil cake and meal	3,979,301	1,775,697
683.9525	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens	3,555,107	2,123,764
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	3,083,592	593,709
147.1900	Lemons, fresh	3,040,325	2,961,533
661.3050	Parts, nonelectric, for metal processing furnaces	2,847,052	166,280
184.5240	Cottonseed oil cake and meal	2,707,174	2,707,174
678.3240	Parts for assembling machines, etc	2,553,353	371,830
170.3340	Burley leaf cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed	2,205,000	1,764,000
182.9754	Vegetable protein concentrates, etc	1,927,711	1,456,162
664.1020	Conveyors, belt	1,905,911	1,875,555
	Total exports itemized above	280,740,342	169,671,462
	Total U.S. exports to Poland	342,351,983	201,792,334

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	34,047,566	17,347,225	14,481,241
700.3515	Men's and boys' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s	19,424,455	7,968,320	6,371,763
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches	13,208,395	6,847,198	5,356,819
727.3300	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f	13,109,356	10,615,231	1/ 9,183,489
607.3100	Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon	9,301,043	4,414,643	4,799,461
618.2565	Wrought aluminum sheets and strip	7,143,360	4,368,937	2/
727.3540	Wood furniture, n.s.p.f	6,410,157	3,512,913	2/
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, n.e.s	6,220,951	4,740,137	5,688,286
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards	6,014,305	2,474,847	3,245,917
727.3040	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f	5,771,768	-	9,183,489
688.0465	Insulated electrical conductors, power cable designed for 601 volts or less	5,143,802	1,047,509	2/
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	3,589,482	2,441,603	2,124,205
727.4040	Wood furniture parts, n.s.p.f	3,464,707	1,186,282	2/
632.8420	Base metals, unwrought alloys, containing 96-99 percent silicon	2,748,826	1,745,062	677,731
192.2500	Hops	2,435,330	618,545	288,023
607.3700	Ferromanganese, over 4 percent carbon	2,337,000	1,490,000	1,524,849
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined	2,282,407	512,894	4,277,712
607.5700	Ferrosilicon manganese	1,837,100	967,800	293,335
727.1000	Furniture of unspun fibrous vegetable materials	1,810,561	1,082,225	1,124,279
407.7220	Sulfamethazine	1,774,952	876,920	218,320
	Total imports itemized above	148,075,523	74,258,291	3/
	Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia	204,702,501	101,012,144	90,976,345

1/ Prior to Mar. 1, 1978, this item was classified as the now-deleted item No. 727.3040.

2/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-8.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and meal	19,533,010	5,120,930
175.4100	Soybeans, n.s.p.f	15,099,189	8,444,994
431.0480	Vinyl chloride, monomer	6,163,489	2,842,236
694.6506	Parts, n.s.p.f., for aircraft and spacecraft	4,622,645	2,259,303
692.0560	Off-highway trucks, nonmilitary, over 44,000 pounds	4,373,250	3,708,000
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles	4,083,640	2,799,564
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	3,693,955	3,693,955
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	2,726,756	1,917,761
661.3050	Parts, nonelectric, for metal processing furnaces	2,647,548	2,627,621
678.5041	Nuclear reactors and parts	2,488,870	1,799,056
531.2710	Fire-clay bricks, except high alumina	2,348,574	2,348,574
683.9540	Parts, n.s.p.f., for industrial furnaces and ovens, etc	2,322,584	394,119
664.0584	Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines	2,246,494	967,173
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	2,232,233	660,219
674.1022	Converters, including foundry machines and parts, n.s.p.f	2,190,750	2,153,848
676.2700	Digital machines	1,722,308	852,403
692.1620	Cable cranes, crawler mounted	1,600,000	-
661.3020	Industrial and laboratory furnaces, nonelectric, n.s.p.f	1,583,924	1,583,924
674.4220	Veneer wood, particle board, etc., making machines	1,568,397	1,568,397
678.2024	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for mineral classifying, flotation, etc., machines	1,512,004	1,433,763
	Total exports itemized above	84,759,620	47,175,840
	Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia	176,032,385	99,879,723

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-9.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
475.0535	Fuel oils, under 25 degrees A.P.I., Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)	20,550,165	20,550,165	29,427,084
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	7,625,894	2,331,079	2,853,392
608.8415	Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold rolled	6,764,258	3,442,999	566,512
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over $2.50 per pair	5,058,038	3,057,872	2,073,858
610.4225	Oil well casing, seamless, other than alloy steel, advanced	4,724,870	3,084,923	646,331
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over $6.80 per pair	4,721,578	2,315,378	841,223
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	3,945,640	1,826,280	1,197,061
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, cooked	3,630,681	831,904	1,065,769
380.0645	Men's and boys' cotton knit sport shirts	3,049,291	1,484,436	777,764
380.1206	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., not knit, valued over $4	2,539,318	1,793,312	1/
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles	2,505,966	1,466,272	397,466
692.3003	Agricultural tractors, under 40 horsepower, power takeoff type	1,962,504	1,597,777	1/
475.2520	Gasoline	1,819,013	-	5,425,580
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	1,719,045	605,484	461,660
380.8452	Men's and boys' suits, of manmade fibers, not knit	1,587,398	402,086	1/
380.2788	Men's cotton sport shirts, not knit	1,506,263	972,069	2/ 68,131
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-$1 each	1,467,786	726,156	1/
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued $5-$6.80 per pair	1,453,742	719,085	110,631
405.4020	Products chiefly used as plasticizers	1,430,730	715,614	1/
382.1206	Women's raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, valued over $4 each	1,390,018	-	-
	Total imports itemized above	79,452,198	47,922,891	3/
	Total U.S. imports from Romania	138,574,700	80,370,929	75,014,170

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified under 3 now-deleted numbers; 380.2785, 380.2787, and 380.2789.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-10.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
175.4100	Soybeans, n.s.p.f	17,987,758	7,447,760
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	15,587,446	11,027,422
674.2009	Rolling mill machinery and parts, n.s.p.f	14,829,831	8,525,131
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	14,521,350	9,408,787
674.3520	Grinding machines, metal-cutting, cylindrical, external	9,496,570	3,008,070
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	9,177,910	-
130.4040	Grain sorghum, except seed	6,849,940	-
609.1610	Primary tinplates, of iron or steel	5,840,405	-
674.5440	Parts, n.s.p.f., of metal forming machine tools	4,701,753	1,557,343
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and parts	3,517,585	2,477,009
480.4500	Phosphates, crude and apatite	3,243,751	1,092,079
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	2,844,871	905,846
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and meal	2,204,800	2,204,800
678.3560	Parts of machines for molding or forming rubber or plastic articles	1,978,568	1,433,315
660.5410	Parts, n.s.p.f., of automatic diesel engines	1,553,060	464,492
674.3020	Gear tooth grinding and finishing machines	1,514,374	956,899
674.3524	Grinding machines, metal-cutting, n.s.p.f	1,272,586	1,272,586
680.2210	Taps, etc., of iron or steel, over 2.5 percent carbon	938,722	938,722
676.2855	Printers for automatic data processing machines	916,014	350,810
674.3030	Metalworking machines tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, n.s.p.f	848,334	33,214
	Total exports itemized above	119,825,628	53,104,285
	Total U.S. exports to Romania	141,847,467	62,259,198

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-11.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not tempered or treated, valued over 4¢ per pound	4,102,238	2,360,935	647,050
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over $6.80 per pair	2,999,764	1,786,684	508,653
610.4225	Oil well casing, seamless, unalloyed, advanced	1,877,116	787,113	-
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	1,620,063	737,818	490,696
670.1436	Weaving machines, jet type	1,138,295	47,872	263,923
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-$1 each	725,311	333,874	1/
668.2035	Offset printing presses, sheet-fed	691,896	356,101	49,759
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued over $6.80 per pair	678,462	445,997	345,533
692.5010	Motorcycles, with piston displacement not over 50 cubic centimeters	666,192	287,071	64,666
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood	641,943	304,240	259,169
674.3265	Boring machines, n.s.p.f, valued over $2,500 each	576,652	467,078	1/
674.3525	Metal-cutting engine lathes, valued over $2,500 each	565,461	331,318	1/
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except beads	558,747	210,426	161,834
192.2500	Hops	524,322	-	-
700.2718	Leather welt work footwear, valued $5-$6.80 per pair	515,125	195,248	309,568
545.5700	Glass prisms for chandeliers, etc	407,618	230,297	117,582
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	407,522	186,855	141,187
670.7430	Parts for power-driven weaving machines	390,683	328,204	1/
668.2045	Printing presses, n.e.s	361,309	141,815	167,305
610.3925	Oil well casing, seamless, unalloyed	330,470	330,470	-
	Total imports itemized above	19,779,189	9,869,416	2/
	Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	29,640,623	15,044,170	9,280,800

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-12.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	34,190,030	34,190,030
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	6,688,393	3,174,403
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and meal	5,972,836	-
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphate	1,782,625	-
660.4965	Gas turbines for mechanical drives	1,481,953	-
170.3310	Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, unstemmed	876,196	470,517
676.5560	Parts for automatic data processing machines and units	702,937	220,621
676.2700	Digital machines	682,591	491,398
147.1900	Lemons, fresh	510,818	510,818
711.8070	Pressure gauges, industrial process, electrical	494,307	494,307
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	486,445	236,891
710.2820	Geophysical instruments and parts, electrical	471,531	222,442
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed	265,000	111,000
664.1074	Pipehandlers	240,250	-
670.8200	Parts of power-driven weaving machines	226,929	226,929
680.2741	Pneumatic control valves, etc	222,558	158,522
250.0267	Wood pulp, sulphate, bleached, hardwood, n.s.p.f	213,512	95,108
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	192,791	111,959
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	183,326	-
422.6009	Vanadium pentoxide	174,818	174,818
	Total exports itemized above	56,059,846	40,889,763
	Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	61,677,291	44,209,916

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-13.--Leading items imported from the German Decocratic Republic, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978 and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	6,083,539	1,620,000	-
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed	2,374,266	1,813,715	739,044
668.2035	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type	861,001	212,972	193,234
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f	671,459	298,954	3,254
722.1635	Still 35mm cameras, n.s.p.f., valued over $10 each	575,482	230,080	1/
121,5000	Pig and hog leather	510,724	205,096	265,683
380.0611	Men's and boys' cotton coats, n.s.p.f	500,969	500,969	2/ -
494.2000	Montan wax	331,680	252,053	228,617
380.0645	Men's and boys' cotton knit sweatshirts	313,623	203,101	-
668.2040	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, roll-fed type	301,043	209,875	44,037
674.3251	Vertical boring machines and turret lathes, metal-working	263,732	88,862	1/
546.5860	Glassware, n.s.p.f., cut or engraved, valued over $3 each	220,047	99,038	1/
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	216,000	-	-
668.5060	Printing press parts	207,101	76,840	56,296
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	202,373	71,064	49,968
674.3581	Mechanical presses, not open back or inclinable	184,895	184,895	1/
480.6000	Potassium nitrate, crude	164,516	164,516	-
670.2000	Knitting machines, n.e.s	160,654	160,162	39,629
534.1100	Ceramic statues, etc., valued over $2.50 each	153,648	55,280	38,308
710.0800	Optical instruments and parts, n.s.p.f	142,378	119,999	-
	Total imports itemized above	14,439,130	6,567,471	3/
	Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic	19,123,008	8,889,492	4,121,659

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified under 2 now-deleted numbers; 380.0610, and 380.0615.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-14.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	38,138,167	17,878,285
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	16,740,967	12,104,517
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and meal	7,801,120	5,320,000
130.1000	Barley	5,191,691	5,191,691
147.1900	Lemons, fresh	649,520	649,520
444.6600	Silicone resins	355,126	27,823
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	318,695	241,241
771.6000	Shapes, of rubber or plastic, n.s.p.f	262,245	-
711.8750	Physical analysis equipment and parts, electrical	184,652	6,452
300.3021	Cotton linters, other	178,081	87,038
446.1521	Neoprene rubber	156,878	156,878
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	124,865	-
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed	114,108	114,108
711.8710	Chemical analysis equipment and parts, electrical	94,126	71,682
676.2860	Input/output units, and combinations, etc	81,581	-
531.2780	Nonclay bricks and shapes, n.s.p.f	81,136	37,857
664.1076	Loading/unloading machines, n.s.p.f	60,000	-
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes and tubing	54,195	53,673
664.0584	Parts, n.s.p.f. of oil and gas field drilling machines	53,240	53,240
661.9850	Water filtering, softening, and purifying equipment, etc	53,102	29,649
	Total exports itemized above	70,693,495	42,023,654
	Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic	71,469,531	42,478,855

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-15.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	12,336,752	5,875,891	5,505,911
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors	3,032,286	57,267	633,351
686.9030	Other lamps, including household	1,977,406	871,371	1,117,564
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	1,553,558	681,036	310,742
772.5115	Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new	1,482,045	312,497	156,347
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned	1,407,715	731,151	482,439
700.4540	Women's leather athletic footwear, cement soles, valued over $2.50 per pair	1,346,998	1,144,006	885
437.1400	Opium alkaloids	1,216,122	1,216,122	-
130.3000	Corn or maize seed, certified	688,000	-	-
437.2080	Alkaloids and synthetic compounds, n.s.p.f	579,028	201,408	1/
790.3900	Inflatable articles, n.s.p.f	496,621	103,831	119,963
750.2600	Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32¢ each	299,974	106,241	-
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches	239,297	75,224	95,853
167.3040	Wine, over 14 percent alcohol, valued over $4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon	231,748	164,177	79,688
676.5230	Parts of automatic data processing machines	227,270	112,680	1/
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-$1 each	208,125	54,382	1/
274.4000	Postage stamps, etc., government stamped envelopes, with no other printing than official imprint	192,570	114,764	15,362
686.9010	3-way lamps, 150 watts and under	168,948	119,984	291,493
222.6400	Articles, n.e.s., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials	135,482	28,611	165,058
407.8589	Benzenoid drugs, n.s.p.f	120,942	106,348	1/
	Total imports itemized above	27,940,887	12,076,991	2/
	Total U.S. imports from Hungary	30,961,580	13,390,463	11,190,858

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classification from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-16.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and meal	20,996,094	6,842,505
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	11,864,980	11,864,980
666.0063	Parts for harrows, roller stalk cutters, etc	3,520,947	2,672,554
692,3800	Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors	2,603,557	1,377,603
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphate	2,323,655	2,323,655
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	1,417,970	995,059
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	1,289,914	433,634
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines	1,036,997	804,004
666.0060	Parts for plows, cultivators, weeders, etc	770,276	613,049
692.3130	Tracklaying tractors, new, with net engine horsepower of 90 to 159	587,024	587,024
674.5440	Parts, n.s.p.f. of metal-forming machine tools	522,846	2,500
435.1100	Erythromycin and derivatives	506,604	273,252
664.0588	Parts, n.s.p.f., of excavating machinery, n.s.p.f	445,716	-
666.0068	Parts, n.s.p.f., of haying machines	408,386	179,844
100.4180	Dairy cattle, for breeding, female	391,900	391,900
664.0584	Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines	377,660	232,504
120.1740	Kip skins, whole	337,534	142,495
130.3440	Corn seed, not donated for relief, not sweet	336,731	316,731
123.0000	Sheep skins, etc., whole, for furs	330,169	-
676.2600	Analog and hybrid electronic machines	283,500	283,500
	Total exports itemized above	50,352,460	30,336,793
	Total U.S. exports to Hungary	58,049,479	34,852,216

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-17.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches	13,765,598	7,851,794	2,994,502
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	552,014	51,484	-
676.0530	Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric	299,662	191,891	131,575
380.6320	Men's and boys' wool coats, valued not over $4 per pound	231,924	231,924	-
437.2080	Alkaloids and synthetic compounds, n.s.p.f	222,940	222,940	1/
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol	140,533	-	248,189
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	123,431	51,145	-
421,3600	Sodium silicofluoride	103,168	103,168	-
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed	72,096	12,635	-
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-$1 each	63,617	27,469	1/
439.1090	Natural crude drugs, n.e.s	62,300	34,303	1/
452.6000	Rose oil and attar of roses	59,971	34,872	92,313
124.1020	Marten furskins, undressed, whole	41,375	-	-
674.3525	Metal-cutting engine lathes, valued over $2,500 each	30,670	19,052	1/
418,6900	Copper cyanide	30,024	30,024	-
117.7000	Cheese, n.e.s., from sheep's milk	26,100	-	-
674.3237	Drilling machines, metal-working, n.s.p.f	20,720	-	1/
546.5220	Glass tumblers, etc., valued not over 30¢ each	16,491	8,018	1/
439.3090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., advanced	16,380	8,888	1/
674.3547	Metal-cutting lathes, n.s.p.f	15,811	-	1/
	Total imports itemized above	15,865,325	8,879,607	2/
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria	15,963,167	8,938,263	3,800,357

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-18.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	16,289,089	4,059,773
685.6025	Radar apparatus, n.s.p.f	993,073	993,073
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	782,639	122,400
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	354,633	354,633
771.2600	Film, etc., of cellulosic plastics, n.s.p.f	321,753	321,753
712.5020	Voltage, current and resistance test equipment	243,802	243,802
610.3935	Oil well tubing, seamless, of iron or steel	232,908	232,908
687.6061	Diodes and rectifiers, microwave	207,000	207,000
649.5040	Rock drill bits, core bits, and reamers, n.s.p.f	185,174	185,174
674.3592	Metal-forming machines, n.s.p.f	150,000	-
724.4565	Computer tape, unrecorded	131,875	131,875
100.4180	Dairy cattle, for breeding, female	129,270	
735.2520	Bowling equipment, n.s.p.f	123,000	
461.2500	Perfumes, colognes, and toilet waters	110,970	110,970
712.5025	Frequency testing apparatus and parts	105,014	105,014
381.1520	Men's and boys' cotton denim slacks, not knit	91,655	91,655
435.8500	Anticonvulsants, hypnotics, and sedatives	81,000	-
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f	71,766	-
661.9850	Water filtering, softening, and purifying equipment, etc	69,976	50,705
442.4900	Preparations affecting electrolytic, caloric, and water balance, n.s.p.f	61,648	60,000
	Total exports itemized above	20,736,245	7,270,735
	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria	21,687,395	7,799,686

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-19.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
601.1540	Chrome ore, chromium content 41 to 46 percent chromic oxide	1,967,900	-	-
161.9400	Unground sage	272,276	140,085	133,848
124.1020	Marten furskins, undressed, whole	36,818	36,818	1,236
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s	4,728	4,728	1/ 825
	Total imports itemized above	2,281,722	181,631	135,909
	Total U.S. imports from Albania	2,281,722	181,631	146,620

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified under 3 now-deleted numbers; 653.2220, 653.2240, and 653.2260.

Table A-20.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	217,297	-
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips, n.e.c	138,212	138,212
685.4075	Tape recorders and parts, n.s.p.f	29,957	-
685.5390	Parts, n.s.p.f., of combination machines	11,912	-
712.5035	Wave form measuring equipment and parts, n.s.p.f	3,086	-
	Total exports itemized above	400,464	138,212
	Total U.S. exports to Albania	400,464	138,212

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-21.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and Aril-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
851.1000	Photographic films, etc., for public institutions	18,320	18,320	-
724.1045	Motion-picture film, exposed, n.e.s	1,100	1,100	-
	Total imports itemized above	19,420	19,420	-
	Total U.S. imports from Cuba	26,420	26,420	344

Note.--The difference between the totals for 1978 is the value of U.S. goods returned.

Table A-22.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
652.9220	Aluminum doors, frames, sashes, molding and trim	84,247	84,247
474.3710	Exterior oil-type trade sales paint and enamel	32,284	10,384
474.3720	Exterior water type trade sales emulsion paints	23,770	23,770
818.3300	Medicines, etc., donated for relief	16,820	6,000
383.7900	Women's, girls', and infants' wearing apparel, n.s.p.f	16,700	-
818.3900	Products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief	14,500	-
795.0000	Nonenumerated products, n.s.p.f	12,000	12,000
442.0900	Single antibiotics, systematic n.s.p.f	10,000	-
711.8002	Control instruments and parts, for heating systems, etc	7,486	-
722.4120	Slide projectors	5,859	-
685.4010	Tape recorders, etc., audio, n.s.p.f	5,440	-
709.3000	Medical, dental surgical, and veterinary instruments, n.s.p.f	5,100	5,100
774.1000	Pipe fittings, n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	4,169	4,169
711.8740	Chemical analysis equipment, nonelectrical, n.s.p.f	2,860	-
474.5000	Stains	1,785	
486.5500	Insecticides, for household and industrial use	1,612	-
711.3320	Electrical hydrometers, thermometers, etc	1,175	1,175
722.4160	Still-film projectors, n.s.p.f	1,110	1,110
	Total exports itemized above	246,917	149,740
	Total U.S. exports to Cuba	246,917	149,740

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly report.

Table A-23.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1978, April-June 1978, and April-June 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item no.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978	April-June 1977
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc	994,547	994,547	193,666
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc	786,670	518,110	18,537
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair, not sorted, etc	54,685	-	-
124.1058	Whole furskins, n.e.s., raw	25,151	25,151	1/
274.7040	Photographs, engravings, etc., produced by relief or stencil printing process, n.s.p.f	4,798	4,798	1/
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw	2,159	-	-
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s	1,262	-	2/-
	Total imports itemized above	1,869,272	1,542,606	3/
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia	1,869,272	1,542,606	262,943

1/ Because this is a new TSUSA item classification, data are not available. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Prior of Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified under 3 now-deleted numbers; 653.2220, 653.2240, and 653.2260.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978, the total is not available.

Table A-24.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1978, and April-June 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1978	April-June 1978
818.3900	Products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief	33,069	10,810
433.1056	Laboratory reagent preparations, organic and inorganic	2,399	-
727.1720	Wood counters, shelves, etc	1,296	-
	Total exports itemized above	36,764	10,810
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia	36,764	10,810

Note.--Comparisons of year-to-date and quarterly totals for 1978 with data for earlier periods are not generally possible because of changes in trade classifications. See discussion in 14th quarterly reqport.

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Each *Quarterly Report to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board on Trade between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries* contains:

(1) Summary of developments in U.S.-NME trade for that calendar quarter, with the summary of the fourth quarter as an annual review;

(2) Seven summary tables and two figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;

(3) A series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the 12 NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective import and export schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication, with the exception of Report #4. Page numbers for that report refer to the copy published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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Aluminum waste and scrap: U.S. imports; No. 14, pp. 26–30 (incl. table).
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